THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear. "
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sautter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Hamilton, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Boulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 53—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 4, 1855. No. 64.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief; since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Messrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our more enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDITING and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, by addressing the Editors of the Standard, open to preferment, by advertising the Editors of the Standard, open to preferment, by advertising the present editor and publishers having engaged [illegible] in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
11—tf.
December 23, 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Duck st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. P. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the S[illegible]
E. RUFFIN.
April 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf. Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —92

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney.*
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count De Las Casas; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Woodnotes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECEIVED, at the Fish and Provision Store
50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.
He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.
Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission.
W. H. PUTNEY.
May 15, 1855. 51—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.

CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECTures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol. 12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	" "
" on the Parables,	" "
" on Romanism,	" "
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	" "
" " Exodus,	" "
" " St. Matthew,	" "
" " St. Mark,	" "
The Church before the flood,	" "
The Tent and the Altar,	" "
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	" "
The Daily Life,	" "
Voices of the Dead,	" "
Voices of the Day,	" "
Voices of the Night.	" "

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
March 5, 1855. 31—

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late STEAMER AFRICA the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
*RALEIGH, N. C. March 20,

[From the Hartford Times.]

An Exposition of the Principles and Power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, founded on the Actual Experience of Council No. 147, located in Lyme.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL.

Whereas the State council of know nothings at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws, by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and justice, did revoke the charter of this council on the representation of the presidents of two other councils in this town—Nos. 105 and 108—that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences, without fear or favor of any man: Therefore,

Resolved, That we can regard the action of the State council, in thus revoking our charter without even notifying us of such intention, in no other light than that of a base and tyrannical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest determination of the order to crush out both freedom of speech and action on the part of its members; to utterly disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark, and unhallowed purposes; and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute authority.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the time has arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the ears of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of a secret order in their midst which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we prize most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the people, the following exposition of the order, and the objections which arise in our minds to the principles of its organization and act on.

On our admission to this order we had given to us the solemn pledge and assurance that no obligations would be imposed upon us which would conflict with those we had already taken, and owed to God, our country, and our families. For the sole reason that we acted as we were bound to do under the constitution of the State, and that we honestly complied with our sacred obligations as electors, we were ejected from the order, anathematized as unworthy of respect, undeserving of any confidence or trust in any business transaction, and as deserving only the scorn and reproach of all good men. We were subjected to the most fearful denunciations because we would not surrender up to this most accursed of all despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and degrade ourselves down to the ignominious servitude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the order are in the least binding or entitled to a moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step further, and say that man is guilty of perjury in the highest degree who would act with the order against his own honest convictions?

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of *such a parent* is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless, and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republican government.

It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and at its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the most horrid oaths, with one hand resting on the Bible, and the other raised toward Heaven to yield themselves unreservedly to the control of this secret power, and even to deny to their families and the world that they bold connexion with the order. No person is permitted to hold an opinion which has not the sanction of the self-constituted mouth-pieces of the party. Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle reigns supreme. The devotee who worships at its shrine its completely unmanned. He no longer feels nor acts his former self. In secret he steals away like a conspirator to the place where the most inveterate hatred is engendered against the descendants and countrymen of those brave men whose heroic valor assisted in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. In the same manner, and often at the hour of midnight, he gropes his way back to his family again to repeat the hundred-times told lie of no connexion with this order. So much falsehood in the family circle, where the utmost confidence, truthfulness, and harmony should exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspicion and mistrust on the part of wives and mothers towards their husbands and sons; hence we find in every town where a council exists the female portion of the community are speaking out boldly their moral indignation against an order whose influence is so manifestly baneful upon all who are connected with it, whether nearly or remotely.

He who does not here behold the sure workings of demoralization and ruin must indeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to curse our land. The scattering of a few pieces of *red paper* of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with bowie knife and revolver or other deadly weapons, and follow the beck of their leader even to the shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other fearful and bloody know nothing riots, are but the legitimate works of the order, and but the beginning of such scenes as were enacted on the soil of France under red republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of office! and no means, however desperate, are left untried to compass this end.

The order is engaged in a cursade against religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution for opinion's sake, and of course rallies around its standard thousands who are always found more willing to fight against Catholicism than to practice their own professed Od ous religious tests which have been successfully reasoned down and removed from the statute of our State are speedily dragged from their loathsome tomb and quickened into life. No Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauchee, infidel, Mormon, or buddist, is recognised as a good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion—and all this, too, when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! These apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact and opposed to common sense. It is only a trick *of crafty political managers* to bring to their aid the religious element of their country, while it is generating dissentions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opinion's sake without coming out in the end vastly increased in numerical strength and public favor. It is a saying, both old and true in all ages, "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by persecution of its professors.

This order swears its members never to vote for a foreign-born citizen to fill an office in the gift of the people. Thus, birth-place, rather than virtue and intelligence, is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here!—The know-nothing principles and practice would elevate a Benedict Arnold to the Presidency, and at the same time proscribe such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, DeKalb, Moultrie, St. Clair, Morris, and a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure, and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these—principles which are at war with the machinery of the American government? We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe they will long submit to this great wrong. We feel confident that there are at this time thousands in the order who are similarly situated to ourselves, and who already see that its influence is for evil, and only evil, upon every interest of our country. We know of many in other parts of the State who feel with us in this matter, and who are resolved to come out and wash their hands of this foul and disgraceful business.

The foregoing is a brief statement of facts; no argument is needed to add to its force or develop more clearly the character of an organization which, while it ostracises all those born in a foreign land, draws into its toils thousands of honest and unsuspecting Americans, and then attempts to reduce them to a condition of servitude, strip them of their individuality, degrade them to the position of mere machines, and compel them at the bidding of their masters to disobey the dictates of their consciences, surrender their own thoughts into the keeping of others, and violate their oaths of allegiance to the State of which they are citizens.

Others may choose to submit to such atrocious despotism, but as for ourselves we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our institutions, at war with freedom of thought, and deserving the open denunciation of every true American.

Resolved, That the officers and members of this council affix their names to the above.

Resolved, That the papers in this State opposed to this organization are hereby requested to publish the foregoing.

DANIEL S. SWAN, Marshal.
CHARLES A. TIFFANY, Instructor.

John Sterling,	E. B. Warner,	J. J. Champlin,
Lodowick Bill,	Chas. E. Smith,	L. H. Maynard,
Charles Stark,	H. B. L. Reynolds,	Abner S. Ely,
Hewlett K. Ander-son;	Oliver Chapel, S. B. Wood,	E. J. Warner, E. S. Lay,
Stephen Sterling,	D. A. Martin,	John Chapel,
David Quinly,	F. C. Smith,	Ira Chapel,
H. C. Piersons,	T. J. Warner,	H. L. Huntly,
C. A. Howard,	Geo. Daniels,	R. N. Dennison,
Alfred Lester,	Noah Harding,	E. Strong,
Samuel Danliels,	E. E. Bump,	Wm. B. Fosdick,
C. M. Beckwith,	Geo. A. Tiffany,	David Warner,
Chas. E. Tiffany,	John W. Bill,	F. F Huntly,
James A. Bill,	Gideon Rogers,	Elisha Miller,
E. N. Lester,	H. B. Daniels,	Ira Z. Congdon,
Fred. Fosdick,	A. S. Lee,	E. J. Beckwith,
C. D. Sluman,	Joel Clark,	Chas. E. Peck,
John A. Peck,	Jos. W. Rogers,	Elisha S. Peck,
Reuben Lord,	W. W. J. Warren,	David B. Date,
B. B. Huntly,	P. B. Sampson,	J. Congdon,
L. Spencer,	John G. Hughes,	H. B. Sisson,
S. B. Ely,	E. M. Caulkins,	Clement Fosdick,
Daniel Daniels,	C. O. Cone,	

SHORT-HORNED OR DURHAM CATTLE.—The short-horned Durham, or more properly the "improved short-horn," it is now unquestionably established, is the most profitable breed of cattle for meat or milk extant, provided they are furnished with a sufficiency of healthful and nutritious food, and are judiciously bred. The reasons for this are obvious enough, as no animal arrives so easily at maturity, few supply meat superior in quality, and none give a greater abundance of milk, than it does, when properly crossed with other breeds. It has sometime been urged, however, that short-horned cows are liable to obesity, patchiness, or a defective state of the adipose tissue, plethora, scrofula, and their consequents—chronic or acute pleurisy and pneumonia, phthisis, and other pulmonary complaints, milk fever, &c., &c. The majority of these diseases, it is true, is unfortunately the case, and no doubt, in many instances, they are hereditary. But, admitting such to be the fact, it by no means follows that the short-horns are more subject to the above named complaints than the Herefords and Devons, nor even so much so; for the fact of earlier maturity being in favor of the former, proves the greatest degree of health, while experience corroborates more forcibly this conclusion. It has also occasionally been asserted that, in another particular, the short-horns are deficient; that is, they are considered to be but indifferent milkers. This objection can readily be overcome by crossing the best imported short-horned breeds with our ordinary cows, by means of which good milkers can generally be insured.

The merit of laying the foundation of this breed has been conceded to Charles Colling, of Ketton, near Darlington, in England; but that improved short-horns existed long before his day cannot be doubted, as the spirit of improvement in the breeders of the old short-horn commenced in the valley of the Tees as early as the year 1750, which resulted in the improved modern breed. These efforts, begun by Sir William Quintin, and carried on by Mr. Milbank, of Birmingham, and nearly perfected by Colling, whose principal success appears to have been in the formation of a proper conception of what this breed should be, both as to handle and symmetry, as well as the careful selection of such from a comparatively degenerate race, and judiciously breeding from them afterwards. The original "Teeswater," together with the still coarser breed known in the East Riding of Yorkshire as the "Holderness," especially the latter, was "a large ungainly animal, generally deficient in his fore quarters, with strong shoulders, slow and unprofitable to feed, as well as being but a middling beast for the butcher. The meat was coars to the palate and unmviting to the eye." There was thus plenty of room, if not encouragement, for producing something better; and the task was undertaken and entered into with as much spirit as discrimination by Charles Colling, conjointly with Robert his brother. The success of these gentlemen was, from the first, considerable.—They produced, by judicious selections and crossings, the celebrated bull "Hubback," from which are descended the best short-horns of our day. His origin, as well as pedigree, is, of course, somewhat difficult to trace. The most authentic record of this bull we find in the following extract of a letter from John Hunter, jr., of Hurworth, near Darlington, coupled with his full pedigree, dated July 6, 1822, as given by Mr. George Coates, who was a contemporary of the brothers Colling: "I remember the cow which my father bred that was the dam of Hubback; there was no idea that she had any mixed or Kyloe blood in her. Much has been lately said that she was descended from a Kyloe, but I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that she had any mixture of Kyloe blood in her."

BREEDING DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—From a paper prepared on this subject by D. J. Brown, Esq., the Head of the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, the following extract is taken:

"The system of 'crossing' is founded on a principle just as secure, as regards care in selection, as that adopted by Bakewell in breeding in-and-in; for it is well known that certain diseases are hereditary, and so is color, none which can be changed or got rid of except by crossing. This system, therefore, requires great care in selection, as well as in management. The tendency of 'like begetting like' is forcibly illustrated in the results of crossing various breeds of cattle, such as Devons with Herefords, both the color and form of the parent animals being thereby modified or changed. A cross is comparatively the operation of a moment, and its end once attained, the breeder's object is *not to repeat*, but to *maintain it*.

"As a general rule, domestic animals of all kinds which have been produced by crossing are the most profitable, both for meat and milk. But in all cases where a cross is attempted, with the object of improving a breed, *be sure to have pure blood on one side*. Before attending much to the subject some persons fancy that crossings and intermixtures may be infinitely multiplied, continued, and restricted only by the algebraic law of permutation and combination; and such is the current opinion among many who are accustomed to see the divers colors and appearance of animals bred promiscuously on the same neighborhood or farm. But the observant breeder knows that such is not the case; for nothing is more difficult than to establish a permanent intermediate race, even between two nearly allied varieties. After a few generations the character reverts to that of one or other of the parents; the peculiarities of an old type re-appear, and the new cross, on which the lancier was beginning to glorify himself, vanishes. The more heterogeneous are the parents, the more sudden is the return to old established characters. The mongrel progeny are either utterly barren, or their young exhibit the likeness of their grandsire or grand dam—not of their actual parents."

INSTUCTIONS TO COMMODORE McCAULEY.

In consequence of the many idle speculations and perversions, says the Washington Union, which have appeared in certain journals as to the character of the instructions given by the Navy Department to Commodore McCauley upon sending our gun squadron to cruise in the waters adjacent to Cuba, we have applied to Secretary Dobbin, and obtained for publication a copy of those instructions, which appears below. It has already been announced that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has recently announced in the Spanish Cortes that the officer who arrested the course of the El Dorado on the high seas, and subjected her to visitation, was not justified by his instructions in so doing, and that Captain General Concha has issued his proclamation, announcing that the decree subjecting the island to a state of siege has been repealed. It will be seen that the instructions to Commodore McCauley are explicit, firm, and decided, whilst they manifest a proper regard for the maintenance of pacific relations with Spain. They remove all room for doubt as to the wisdom and decision which have marked the policy of the administration in regard to the late aggressions perpetrated by Spanish officials, showing, as they clearly do, that the rights of our citizens and the honor of our nation cannot be infringed with impunity.—That the presence of Commodore McCauley in the gulf, with instructions so distinct and emphatic, has exerted a happy influence in preserving peaceful relations with Spain, admits of no further doubt. But the instructions are so full and direct to the points in issue that further comment is unnecessary. They are as follows:

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 10, 1855.

SIR:—The department has determined to assign you to special duty, and place you temporarily in command of the home squadron.

Reposing confidence in your prudence, experience, and patriotism, I have selected you for the discharge of certain duties, always delicate and responsible, the proper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace.

Recent events in Cuba, and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island, are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this government, but to call for constant vigilance on your part, in order that the rights of our countrymen and the interests of our commerce may be neither wantonly assailed nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity all the circumstances which are worthy of your consideration, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Ferrolana in firing at the United States mail steamer "El Dorado," and subjecting that vessel to delay, visitation, and search about eight miles from Cape San Antonio—an occurrence which, if approved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments, and a course of proceeding which, if persisted in, cannot but provoke collision.

I need not remind you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or search of our vessels on the high seas is one the existence of which the United States have steadily refused to recognize, and the exercise of which they will with equal firmness ever refuse to tolerate.

The President instructs me to say to you that if any officer in command of a ship-of-war be present when an outrage of the character heretofore mentioned is perpetrated on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he will promptly interpose, relieve the arrested American ship, prevent the exercise of the assumed right of visitation or search, and repel the interference by force. The President is not unmindful of the present disturbed condition of Cuba. But, whatever weight may be attached to these considerations, the excited apprehensions of the authorities of that island, arising, it is believed, out of the condition of its internal affairs, and not from any movement in this country in violation of our neutrality laws, can work no suspension of national law, nor reconcile a submission to the violation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The United States seek no collision with Spain. The officers of our navy are desired and expected scrupulously to observe the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these rules do not require consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of which peace, however desirable, cannot be maintained.

The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling and searching our vessels cannot rest on the ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this government denies the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. Your instructions are confined to cases arising on the high seas, because, as at present advised, the offensive acts which have been committed are of that character. Other offensive acts, however, undoubtedly might occur within the proper territorial jurisdiction of Cuba, *to which this government could not and would not submit for a moment*. Should such a case arise, you will immediately report the facts to this department, and await further instructions, unless your prompt interposition should become necessary for the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States.

Accompanying this despatch you will receive a copy of the recent letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cueto, the Spanish minister at Washington, to which your attention is specially invited, as setting forth with distinctness and force the views entertained by the President on this subject.

The vessels constituting the home squadron, under your command, for the present, are the San Jacinto, Captain Stribling; the Jamestown, Captain Crabbe; the Falmouth, Commander Shaw; the Princeton, Commander Eagle, and the Fulton, Lieutenant-Commanding Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the earliest practicable moment.

The Jamestown, Captain Crabbe, having been originally assigned as the flag-ship of the African squadron, is designed, only temporarily, to form a part of the home squadron, and is probably now on her way to Key West, at which point, after touching at Havana, she will await your instructions. I enclose you a copy of my instructions to Captain Crabbe.

The department desires you to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, where the steam-frigate San Jacinto is now lying, and designed as the flag-ship of the home squadron, and, after hoisting your broad pendant on board of that vessel, you will direct your course first to Havana, at which place you will seek an interview with our acting consul, procure from him all the information bearing upon the duties of the home squadron, and then regulate your cruising, and the movements of the ships under your command, with a view to the protection of the rights and interests of your country.

I deem it unnecessary, Commodore, to multiply suggestions to one of your long experience and excellent judgment, or to enlarge upon the importance of doing everything in your power to preserve discipline and to promote a cheerful and contented spirit among the officers and men under your command.

You will avail yourself of every opportunity to keep the department advised of your movements and the condition of affairs within the limits of your station.

Wishing you an agreeable and successful cruise,
I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

Com. CHAS. S. McCAULEY,
Appointed to command Home Squadron,
Washington, D. C.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We find the following brief, pointed letter in the Montgomery (Alabama) Mail. It breathes the right spirit and illustrates the true principles of every genuine democrat in the country:

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) June 12, 1855.

SIR: I had the honor to receive the appointment of commissioner of deeds, &c., for the State of Massachusetts from your predecessor. Since my appointment certain legislative enactments have passed the legislature of Massachusetts which I deem contrary to the constitution and laws of our country. I therefore return to you my commission, not wishing to hold an appointment from a State that does not recognise the constitution and laws of our country.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARRISON.

To his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts.

From the Petersburg Express, June 28.

SUICIDE OF F. C. STAINBACK.

Of the many sad occurrences which fall under the journalist's notice, perhaps the article we are called upon to publish to-day is one of the most grievous, when we look upon the cause as the self-destruction of a man in the prime of life, in health and vigor of body, and seemingly ordinary power of mind. When we contemplate the act of determined suicide of such a man, by which he leaves in deep distress a family of six children, young, beautiful and good, and an affectionate wife, and leaves to a queer world a licence to comment upon his self-destroying act in every form the world's mind will so strangely imagine. When we consider all these things, we repeat that we and the community generally of this city, were pained and grieved to hear yesterday, as the first news of the day, the awful suicide of FRANCIS CHARLES STAINBACK.

Perhaps no man in this city was better known than the above. In probity, honorable transactions, and business dealings he was equaled by few, and as a shrewd calculator regarding the changes and uncertainties in the commercial world, and as a man who well knew how to foresee and profit in business dealings by the state of various markets, he could not perhaps be equaled by another man in this city. His age was about 45; he was of a quick temperament, fond of excitement sure in his calculations, and his deductions on all matters evinced an uncommon power of mentally weighing the scale of chances so as to make his opinion almost generally one worthy of claiming attention. In a word, he was one of those men who love to have their hands full of affairs so as to keep them in constant excitement.

THE DAY PREVIOUS TO HIS SUICIDE.

During a portion of Tuesday, he was in town at business in his capacity of Flour Inspector, both at his store on Bollingbrook street and in other parts of the city. He saw a number of persons on business matters but seemed rather to prefer being alone, and while talking to others on business transactions, a prior object of greater mental interest seemed to be working in his mind. He appeared less excited and interested on general affairs than usual, and looked as if he had some hard mental problem to solve, to the labor of which he desired to be left alone. On that day he saw Mr. F. Pace and told him the store he had been preparing on Old street was a great deal of trouble to him. He also wished to know if the doors and windows could not be replaced as formerly. To other persons his discourse was abrupt, he would make a quick remark and then walk up and down as if in deep thought.

In the afternoon he went home to his residence on the hill side in Blandford. Some of his children were at home, and his wife was absent in the country, but expected back daily. He gave some orders to his servants relative to house-keeping affairs, seemed to look with anxiety for the cars from City Point, and to those who saw him he appeared calmer than usual, as if he had made up his mind for some object and resolved not to allow anything to turn his main attention away from it. A person called to see him, and he sent a message that he could attend to no further business that day. He also sent to a neighbor's for one of his little daughters, and took her in his arms and hugged her with an unusual degree of affection. He gave her a piece of money to amuse her. He told the servant he did not need any dinner, and would not have anything till his wife came.

ACTIONS JUST BEFORE COMMITTING SUICIDE.

In the evening he was in his room very busy writing letters at a small writing table, and remained so employed till late in the night. The members of the family present retired about the usual hour, about 10 o'clock, and soon no lights could be seen anywhere around except in the bed room of the deceased. Having written a number of letters, he took off his coat, vest and boots, and as if to think whether there were any other points he had to make note about, he threw himself carelessly upon his bed as if to think and not to sleep or rest.

Having arranged all as he thought for the regulation of matters after his death, he took two small single barrel pocket pistols, a four bladed knife and a razor, and descended into the cellar by a stair case from the dining room. Here he divested himself of his pantaloons and laid them by behind a box partly filled with bran. He next got into this bran box, and must have used the penknife partly for wounding himself, as it was cast aside clotted with blood, as were also the two pistols neither of which had been dischared. He grasped the razor and the first wound inflicted upon himself was a circular cut of about four or five inches in the abeomen from which the intestines protruded and fell on the bran in the box. Finding that this would not terminate his existence speedily, he applied the razor to his throat, and made a most fearful gash nearly from ear to ear, by which death was caused almost instantaneously.

DISCOVERY AND APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

By early dawn yesterday morning a female servant came to the cellar to get some bran for the cow, and stooping down to get some she saw the body of her master. She ran away terrified and screaming "My God! Mass-a Charles is dead!" proceeded to alarm the neighborhood. A number of persons came and saw that the body was cold in death and had been so for a few hours; it was left in that state till a jury should be summoned. At 10 o'clock Coroner J. Davidson and the jurors examined and recognized the body. It lay in the bran box on its right side with limbs and arms bent up rigid in death. The left hand was firmly clinched, while the right hand held the razor in a manner to give the holder great power over the blade. The right side of the body was all covered with clotted blood, and a portion of the bowels lay near the body. The whole aspect showed that the suicide had been perpetrated with much pain and a resolution not to be baulked.

On the body were a pair of drawers, stockings, shirt and inside shirt, and round the waist was tied a black silk neckerchief, which, upon being loosed, disclosed three sealed letters carefully directed, one to L. E. Stainback, his son, one to R. G. Alfriend, Esq., and one to Francis Pace, Esq.

Eleven jurors, with Mr. C. T. Scott as foreman, were summoned by Officer Peterson, and no testimony could be adduced other than such facts as already stated above. The letter to the son was opened and was merely one giving him good advice for leading a moral and honorable life in the world. Mr. R. G. Alfriend opened the one addressed to him, and informed the jury that it was solely of a business nature, and made no allusion as to why the deceased had committed suicide.

The letter to Mr. F. Pace was written as if by a thick quill, and in the cover were two small notes relative to business transactions between them.—The outside letter was read to the jury, and may yet be published. It was well couched in friendly terms, requesting Mr. Pace to see to the welfare and advising of deceased's son. It also stated that many persons might think he, (deceased,) had lost by gambling, and called God to witness that such was not the case, and that for a number of years back he had lost nothing by cards or betting. It also recommended an honest, upright business, and that if a young man went into business with $100 capital he should not involve himself in debt, &c., beyond that amount, and the same way if with $1000, &c.

The letter also spoke against the practice of betting, however sure a party might be of winning, as let the sum won by betting be any possible amount, one tenth of such gained by business industry would be for more advantageous and go better. In this letter was pasted a printed advertisement of Fox, the great clothier, in New York, which shows how he began business poor and was now by industry a wealthy man. And it also stated that the very name of being addicted to betting injured a man's reputation for business. The letter in no way alluded to the suicide, but its tenor gave all to understand that the writer penned it firmly resolved never again to see the party to whom it was addressed.

The enquiry having closed the jurors brought in a verdict that the deceased, Francis Charles Stainback, had come to his death by "Suicide."

There were a number of friends and acquaintances of deceased present at the inquest, and after the jurors had seen the body, it was duly prepared for interment (which will possibly take place this day.) It seems that on the day before the suicide he wrote other letters to friends and other parties.

NUTRIMENT OF ONIONS.—Professor Johnson gives his opinion in favor of onions as a very nutritious vegetable, and for laboring men with strong digestive powers quite healthy. It is not merely as a relish that onions are used so largely by many people, but because they give strength as well as a satisfaction of appetite. Professor Johnson ranks onions in point of nutriment with peas.

From the Columbia Carolinian.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter, which we lately received from President Swain, of the University of North Carolina, in a recent interview with this distinguished gentleman, who is engaged in the kindred pursuit of Documentary History in our sister State, he very kindly promised to aid us in our labors. We trust our States will be materially benefited, and would be much pleased if the legislature would follow the worthy example of the North State, in appointing an agent to collect and arrange such material. We are pleased to find an interest in our collection, and to acknowledge the receipt of valuable papers from several parts of the State, the due acknowledgment of which will be made in the proper place. Such of our friends as intend to send us others, will oblige us by doing so at once, as we are about going to press. Documents relating to the period from 1764 to 1780, will be included in the proposed volume, and it is probable that a third will immediately follow.

CHAPEL HILL, JUNE 18.

DEAR SIR:—I have availed myself of my earliest leisure, since my return from New York, to look into your Documentary History of the Revolution in South Carolina, and am much pleased with it.—These letters, daguerreotypes of the 'times which tried men's souls,' present history in its most authentic, and not unfrequently in its most attractive form. Some of them are important to the historian of the Union, and many of them are as interesting to the people of North as of South Carolina.

I will be glad to hear of the early completion of your work, and am particuly anxious to see the details of the Snow-Camp campaign, and General Williamson's account of the expedition against the Cherokees in 1776. General Rutherford, at the head of 2,500 militia from this State, co-operated with Williamson in the expedition against the Cherokees. We were fully represented in the Snow-Camp campaign, and subsequently, indeed, in all your principal Revolutionary battle-fields.

In connection with your book, I have spent a few hours in turning over the leaves of Gov. Caswell's Letter Books, two folios of 640 and 350 pages, which are at preseut in my posession, by the courtesy of our Governor. Gov. Caswell was called to the Executive chair on the 18th of December, 1776, and remained in office until about the begining of May, 1780. These volumes contain numerous letters from Governor Rutledge, Henry Laurens, President of the Continental Congress, Rawlins, Lownds, Generals Ash, Howe and Lillington, which will serve quite as effectually to illustrate your annals as ours.

To one incident I beg leave to call your attention. On the 20th September, 1778, Cornelius Harnett, one of our delegates to Congress, writes to Gov. Caswell as follows: "The South Carolina and Georgia delegates are so incensed against Gen. Robert Howe, that he is directed immediately to join Gen. Washington at headquarters, and Gen. Lincoln is to command in the Southern department. This gentleman is a valuable and experienced officer—he is ordered to repair immediately to Charleston."

"By the resolve of Congress, enclosed to you by his Excellency the President, you will find it is the desire of South-Carolina that you should take the command of the North-Carolina troops with the rank and pay of a Major General in the Continental service."

On the 29th September John Penn writes: "The high opinion entertained of your Excellency here, and the very great desire that the delegates of that State (South-Carolina) had, that you would accept the command, was the reason of the resolve relative to you; but in this you will, no doubt, consider the interest of North Carolina, and the propriety of being absent from your government."

Governor Caswell, it seems, declined the command at that time, and called John Ashe as Major General, Bryan, Butler, Lillington and Rutherford, as Brigadiers, into service. In 1780, immediately upon the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he went to the head of our troops, with the rank and promised pay of a Continental Major General, and served as such under General Gates in the disastrous defeat at Camden.

To return to Howe—on the 24th November, Harnett again writes to Caswell, complaining in general terms, that Howe's recall had been produced by small and unworthy motives, personal and perhaps feminine intrigues, and that although Congress had yielded to these influences, his abilities were admitted, and a fair opportunity would in due time be afforded for their display.

The late A. M. Hooper, Esq., in a biographical sketch, recently published in the University Magazine, intimates that the pride of the two States was touched by the election of a North Carolinan to the command of the Southern Department, when these States and not his own, were the theatre of war; and that Howe, from the beginning to the close of his career, was never cordially sustained by either of our Southern sisters.

It seems that on the 18th of August, 1778, there was a hostile meeting at Cannonsburg, in your State, between Howe and General Christopher Gadsden; the latter having refused to retract injurious reflections upon the conduct of the former. Barnard Bee was the second of Gadsden, and General Charles Pinckney of Howe. Howe's ball grazed Gadsden's ear, the former was untouched, and they subsequently became warm friends. The celebrated Major Andre made this duel the subject of a satirical poem of eighteen stanzas, which is preserved in Johnson's Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution, pp. 204, 5, 6.

Harnett had the best possible reasons for sustaining and cherishing the reputation of Howe. The latter was not merely a gallant soldier, but a polished gentleman of rare attainments. He is understood to have been a scion of the noble stock that bears his name, and to have enjoyed extensive intercourse with good society at home and abroad. This may have been one reason for the extraordinary attention which he received at the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. The proclamation of the latter, issued "on board the Pallas, in Cape Fear river, in the province of North Carolina," on the 5th May, 1776, offered free pardon to all such as should lay down their arms, and submit to the laws, "excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Cornelius Harnett and Robert Howe." On the following Sunday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, 900 troops, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, landed in the county of Brunswick, and ravaged Howe's plantation. These incidents, and his brilliant services in the defence of Norfolk, were sufficient inducements to the Continental Congress to place him at the head of our forces in the Southern Department. Can you supply me with satisfactory proof of the real causes which produced his recall?

The General Assembly of this State, at the last session authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to collect documentary information, in relation to the history of North Carolina, with authority in his discretion to visit the mother country for this purpose. I have, at the request of Gov. Bragg, given some attention to our domestic sources, and have succeeded in securing some interesting papers.

The original Letter Book of Gov. Tryon, containing his official correspondence from October, 1764, to December, 1771; and the minutes of the Council from April, 1765, to June, 1771, presenting his views of the commotions produced by the passage of the Stamp Act, and the details of the war with the Regulators. A folio of 600 pages is in the hands of the copyist at Cambridge, under the generous supervision of Jared Sparks, LL. D.

Your forthcoming volumes promise to obviate the necessity of much research among your public archives. In the Charleston Library, nevertheless, and especially in the files of revolutionary newspapers preserved there, which my friend Dr. Joseph Johnson has already examined for me, with good results, I hope to find interesting materials for history, which do not come within the range of your collections. Can you direct my attention to other depositories within your State of like promise?

I hope in due time to be able to examine the collections of the Historical Society of Georgia, at Savannah, which I suppose contain rich treasures of information, not merely in relation to Georgia, but the entire South.

Yours, very respectfully, D. L. SWAIN.
R. W. GIBBES, M. D.

President Sparks, the biographer of Washington having been written to as to the genuineness of the phrase so often attributed to the Chief—"I am on post Americus on guard to-night"—replies that he has never met with any such expression in Washington's writings.

MILL BROOK FOR SALE.—THIS DELIGHT FUL place of residence so long and so widely known is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, and conveniently situated in the midst of an excellent neighborhood, and also to the R. R. Depot. The tract (lying in Halifax County immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a considerable portion of which is in cultivation—that not yet cleared is heavily timbered and is superior upland. The dwelling house is one of the largest and finest in the State, and is in the very best state of repair. There is also an Overseers' house, blacksmith shop, gin and screw, new stables and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon the tract a Mill which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State—it contains three runners, bolting cloths and a saw, and possesses every advantage for manufacturing purposes.

Also offer for sale 600 acres of land lying in Nash County, on Fishing Creek—a very few acres of which is in cultivation, the balance being heavily timbered and a considerable portion of it being the long-leaf or turpentine pine.

Persons wishing to purchase can obtain good bargains by applying early. J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ex.
June 19, 1855. 1079–4tw.

PLEASANT HILL ACADEMY.

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS of this institution has obtained the services of S. C. FOX as Teacher, whose experience and success heretofore justify the belief that he will meet every reasonable expectation.

This institution commenced its first session the first Monday of June, and will close with a public examination on the last Friday in November.

This school is located in the Masonic Lodge, a large and commodious building in the South West corner of Alamance County, and is situated in an intelligent, rich, and beautiful farming country.

A careful supervision of the morals and manners of the pupils will be exercised, and every attempt to give sectarian bias will be strictly forbidden.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Ordinary English branches,	$6 25
Higher branches and classics,	10 00

Good board may be had near the institution at a price not exceeding $8 per month.

For further particulars address

W. W. PATTERSON, C. B.
Patterson's Store, N. C., June 19, 1855. 1079–6tw.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. AND MRS. RAY, PRINCIPALS; MISS B. J. HAYDEN, Piano, Melodeon, and Vocal Music; MISS ANNA B. FAIRALL, Piano, Guitar, Sol Feggio lessons and Calisthenics; MISS SARAH L. JUNE, Drawing, Monochromatics, Painting in water and oil colors; MISS ANN E. KIMBRO', Mathematics, Penmanship, &c.

The Fall Session will begin the 2d Monday in July. Board, washing and lights $81.

Those desiring board in the family of the Principal will please make early application.

June 19, 1855. 1079—8w.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—A young gentleman competent to prepare students for College desires a situation as teacher in a private family. For further information address "W. T. S." Hillsboro, N. C.

June 19, 1855. 80—3tpd.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on Wednesday 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the Course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
June 19, 1855. 80—3m.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute.
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars address the Principals,

MR. & MRS. D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 20, 1855. 61—3t.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.
WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE JULY the 16th. Students are requested to attend punctually on the first day. Tuition $7,50 to $15,00 per session.—Board $6,00 to $8,00 per month.

A competent Assistant will be furnished. Address

R. H. SMITH, Principal,
Wentworth, N. C.
June 20, 1855. 61—4w.

**METROPOLITAN FEMALE

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

READ AND CIRCULATE!

The opinions of Judge Gaston, Rev. Josiah Crudup, Nathaniel Macon, Alfred Dockery, and Kenneth Rayner on the subject of Religious Liberty.

We invite the attention of the people to the following opinions on the subject of religious liberty, extracted from the Debates of the Convention of 1835. We commence with those of William Gaston, a Catholic, and one of the purest and ablest men which this or any other State ever produced. Among other things Judge Gaston said:

"But it has been objected, that the Catholic religion is unfavorable to freedom—nay, even incompatible with Republican institutions. Ingenious speculations on such matters are worth little, and prove still less. Let me ask who obtained the great charter of English freedom, but the Catholic Premier Barons at Runnymede? The oldest—the first Democracy on earth, is the little Catholic Republic of St. Marino, not a day's journey from Rome. It has existed now for fourteen hundred years, and is so jealous of arbitrary power, that the executive authority is divided between two Governors, who are elected every three months. Was William Tell, the founder of Swiss liberty, a Royalist? Are the Catholics of the Swiss Cantons in love with tyranny? Are the Irish Catholics friends to passive obedience and non-resistance? Was Lafayette, Pulaski, or Kosciusko, a foe to civil liberty? Was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, unwilling to jeopard fortune in the cause of liberty? Let me give you, however, the testimony of George Washington. On his accession to the Presidency, he was addressed by the American Catholics, who, referring to the restrictions on their worship, then existing in some of the States, express themselves thus: "The prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account; because, while our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well founded title to claim from her justice *the equal rights of citizenship, the price of our blood spilt under your eye, and your common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct.*" This great man, who was utterly incapable of flattery and deceit, utters in answer the following sentiments, which I give in his own words: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equal entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the *foremost* nations in examples of justice and liberality: and I presume that your fellow-citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of their Government*, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Faith is professed." By the way, Sir, I would pause for a moment to call the attention of this Committee to some of the names subscribed to this Address. Among them are those of John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Thomas Fitzsimmons. For the character of those distinguished men, if they needed vouchers, I would confidently call on the venerable President of this Convention. Bishop Carroll was one of the best of men and most humble and devout of Christians. I shall never forget a tribute to his memory paid by the good and venerable Protestant Bishop White, contrasting the piety with which the Christian Carroll met death, with the cold trifling that characterized the last moments of the sceptical David Hume. I knew not whether the tribute was more honorable to the piety of the dead, or to the charity of the living Prelate. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the Signers of American Independence—at whose death both Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina unanimously testified their grief, as at a national bereavement! Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the illustrious Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and for several years the Representative in Congress of the City of Philadelphia. Were these, and such as these, foes to freedom and unfit for Republicans? Would it be dangerous to permit such men to be Sheriffs or Constables in the land? Read the Funeral Eulogism of Charles Carroll, delivered at Rome by Bishop England—one of the greatest ornaments of the American Catholic Church—a foreigner indeed by birth, but an American by adoption, and who, on becoming an American, solemnly abjured allegiance to every foreign King, Prince and Potentate whatever—that Eulogium which was so much carped at by English Royalists and English Tories—and I think you will find it democratic enough to suit the taste and find an echo in the heart of the sternest Republican amongst us. Catholics are of all countries—of all governments—of all political creeds. In all, they are taught that the Kingdom of Christ is not of this world,—and that it is their duty to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's."

See debates of the Convention, page 297.

Referring to the charge that Catholics owe temporal allegiance to the Pope of Rome, Judge Gaston said:

"It has been asked, whether the allegiance of Catholics to the Pope be spiritual only, and the learned gentleman from Halifax has unquestionably shown that they do not owe him civil allegiance.—Sir, I object *in toto* to the term allegiance, as characterising the connection between the Catholic and the Chief Bishop of his Church. I owe *no allegiance* to any man or set of men on earth, save only to the State of North Carolina, and, so far as she has imparted with her sovereignty, to the United States of America. The charge that Catholics owe allegiance to the Pope, is *wholly false.*"

See Debates of the Convention, page 293.

We give next the speech of the Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Granville County—a distinguished minister of the Baptist Church:

"Mr. Crudup said, as he should be called upon to vote on this question before the Committee, he thought it necessary to give some of the reasons which would govern his vote. No man could hold the rights of conscience more sacred than he did. He believed the Article in question had been considered as a perfect nullity, and had, therefore, done no real injury to any one. Liberty of conscience was on all hands been considered as an unalienable right. No Government can interfere between man and his Maker. Mr. C. said he made a distinction between partial and complete toleration, and took a pretty general view of the state of Religion in different countries. All the institutions of this country, he said, acknowledged the truth of the Christian Religion; and whoever impedes its progress, is considered as impeding the happiness of man.

Mr. C. said, though he came to the Convention with an intention of voting for an amendment of this Article, his intention had been somewhat staggered by the arguments used in favor of the measure. Nor did he think the true merits of the question had yet been touched.

It had been remarked by the gentleman from Orange, that the Convention must be careful how it approaches the Article in question; that the passions of the people are excited, and that the ratification of the Constitution would be hazarded by meddling with it.

Mr. C. entertained a high respect for public opinion, but he should think that it would be generally admitted that no professing believer of Christianity ought to be excluded from office—further than this he was unwilling to go.

With the gentleman from Halifax, (Mr. Daniel,) he believed the Pope of Rome possessed no temporal power, except over a small province in Italy. He had therefore no fear of his temporal power encroaching on this country. Indeed, the despots of Europe would at all times keep him in check.

Mr. C. did not believe that Popery was changed. He believed it would continue an unit, and be the same. He knew that it had been an opinion long urged against the Catholics of this country, that they held principles inimical to free government: but nothing of this kind had ever been substantiated against them, and facts were the best evidence in their favor. Mr. C. then adverted to the persecutions which the Catholics had undergone in different parts of Europe, and especially in Ireland.

The spirit of the age, said Mr. C., calls aloud for more liberal opinions on the subject of Religious Liberty. He had hoped that the time had passed for entertaining any fears for Popery in this country. The Bible Societies of England and America had done much in enlightening and liberating the public mind on the subject of religion in all parts of the world.

The only proper mode of meeting the efforts which are said to be now making by the Catholics in the Valley of the Mississippi and elsewhere, to spread their doctrines, is for the Protestants of all sects to become more united amongst themselves. By doing away all petty divisions and strifes, and exerting all their moral influence in support of the great doctrines of the Reformation, they would then have nothing to fear on the score of their Religion.

Mr. C. concluded with expressing his belief that great prejudice and excitement existed on this subject, which it would require some time to allay."

See Debates of the Convention, page 245.

On the same occasion the wise and venerable Nathaniel Macon raised his voice in favor of religious freedom. Hear him, and ponder what he says:

"Mr. Macon said he took the broad ground that man was alone responsible to his Creator for his religious faith, and that no human power had any right to interpose in the matter, or to prescribe any particular opinions as a test of fitness for office. If a Hindoo were to come among us, and was fully qualified to discharge the duties of any office to which he might aspire, his religious belief would not constitute an objection, in his opinion, why he should be debarred. Who made man a judge, that he should presume to interfere in the sacred rights of conscience? He had always thought that a mixture of politics and religion was the very essence of hypocrisy.

Mr. M. said, some gentlemen had expressed the opinion that this Article, as it now stood, could do no harm. Who can tell to what the spirit of proscription, on which it is based, may lead. A spark may fire the world. Events push each other along, and one passion but serves to enkindle another. So far as he was individually concerned, it mattered not what provisions were incorporated in the Constitution. His time had most come. But this Article was the only feature in the old Constitution which he had ever heard objected to, out of the State; and the objection was always coupled with an expression of surprise, that it could have got foothold in a State where the principles of liberty were so well understood. There were times, when a man, if a true patriot, must stake himself for the good of his country. The present was a crisis of that kind.

When our country was in distress, said Mr. M., in our Revolutionary struggle, we applied to Catholics for assistance, and it was generously extended. Without foreign assistance, we never should have achieved our independence.

Mr. M. said a part of the article referred to Atheists. He did not believe there ever was an Atheist, whatever his nation or color. It was impossible for any man to look at himself, at the water, at the animal and vegetable kingdom, at the sun, moon or stars, without acknowledging the existence of a GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

What gave rise to the first settlement in North Carolina?—The persecutions in New England and Virginia. New England, to use the language of a great man, was settled by the Puritans of the Puritans—Virginia was settled by Episcopalians. These two States never had any intercourse until the Revolution. This goodly land, we inhabit, was discovered by Catholics. Should not this fact occur to us when we talk about disfranchising them?

To him it appeared too plain a question to argue, that every man may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But it is a practical denial of its truth to debar a man from office, because he may entertain certain religious opinions. There was one member of this Convention whose father had been inhumanly murdered by the Tories in our Revolutionary struggle—he begged pardon for the allusion, but it was history—and shall it be said, that his son, baptised, as it were, in the blood of his father, is unworthy a seat in the Legislature of our country? No, sir, no gentleman would say this. The Christian Religion was founded on good will and peace to man. Examine the Redeemer's sermon on the Mount—Is there any persecution there? And who made us greater than He, that we should proscribe our brethren for opinion's sake? You might as well attempt to bind the air we breathe, as a man's conscience—it is free—liberty of thought is his unalienable birth-right. He never heard this great out-cry against Religious freedom, but what he was forcibly reminded of the Pharisee and Publican. He was too tired to repeat it; but every body remembered it.

Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, Mr. M. said, was the first man to establish toleration in North America—he was a Puritan. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the man who staked more by signing the Declaration of Independence than any other individual, was a Catholic. As he stepped up to sign, some person remarked, "there goes two millions with the dash of a pen!" Another friend remarked, "Oh, Carroll, you will get off, there are so many Charles Carrolls." He stepped back and added, "of Carrollton." Mr. M. alluded also to the character of Bishop Carroll, a man so pure, that even sectarian bigotry could find nothing to allege against him. It was not, therefore, the particular religious notions, which a man entertained, that made him a good citizen or a good man.

Mr. M. said, fears seemed to be entertained by some gentlemen, that the Roman Catholics would overrun the country. They might do it, but he did not think it was half as probable, as that a mouse would kill a buffaloe! Let them come when they will, Mr. M. said, he would lay a wager that the Protestants converted *two* to the Catholics *one*. As for himself, he was inclined to the Baptist Church, and he did not care who knew it; but he was far from believing in all their doctrines. Neither did he believe it essential, that a man should attach himself to any particular Church. If he faithfully discharged all his duties on earth, and obeyed the precepts of the Gospel, he would not be asked, when he reached Heaven, to what sect he belonged.

Mr. M. said, in conclusion, he would not have troubled the Committee, but he did not wish any one to believe that he was disposed to *skulk* from responsibility. He was not vain enough to believe his opinions would have any weight in that body, but he must be allowed to say, that he considered the decision of this question as involving the future character of North Carolina."

See Debates of the Convention, page 246.

On the same occasion Gen. Alfred Dockery, the late Whig candidate for Governor, said that "*after the satisfactory exposition of the principles of the Catholic Faith* by the gentleman from Craven, he was willing, individually, to amend the article, but could not jeopard their whole labors here by interfering with it." [See Debates, page 305.] Gen. Dockery was ready to establish religious freedom; but he feared the Constitution would be rejected if it was altered in this respect; but Mr. Rayner declared, that if there was no other way to secure the ratification of the Constitution, but by sacrificing the great principle of religious liberty, then, in the name of all that is sacred, *let it be consigned to an eternal oblivion!* Yes, so anxious was Mr. Rayner that permission should be given Catholics to hold office, that he declared "it were better that society should be dissolved into its original elements—better that the tide of colonial wassalage should again sweep over this extensive country, from the seaboard to the mountains, and we should be left again to grapple for our freedom with the tyrant's chain, or the bigot's scourge—to wade to our liberty through oceans of tears and seas of blood, than in this enlightened age, when the march of mind is onward, we should prove so recreant to the spirit of liberty as to *light anew the torch of persecution*, and extinguish forever the fond hopes of philanthropy and freedom." [See Debates, page 262.]

Mr. Rayner says now, we understand, that he has nothing to take back—that he would make the same speech and give the same vote again; and yet he is, this day, engaged in lighting anew the torch of persecution"—he is endeavoring to exclude "from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State" a certain portion of our citizens because they are Catholics; and such exclusion, according to his own recorded opinions, which he declares he still holds, "*is the highest persecution* which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age." Kenneth Rayner, the persecutor!—Kenneth Rayner, the bigot!—Kenneth Rayner, giving the lie to public men more honest than himself, who have been constrained by a sense of public duty to convict him, *from his own record*, of his demagogueisms, his evasions, and his palpable and gross inconsistencies! He says he would not rule the Catholics out by the Constitution, but would only vote them out at the polls! Why, what schoolboy sophistry is that! He insists in one breath that Catholics shall have Constitutional rights, and in the next goes to the polls and denies them these rights, and persecutes them because they are Catholics!—That is a specimen both of his honesty and his logic.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Rayner, already referred to; and we ask special attention to those portions which are in *italics:*

"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshiping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can *now* be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. *An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age.* So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 32d article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the church. And if you exclude one sect, *why not another and another, and finally all except one?* It was a favorite saying of Napoleon that there was but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and on the same principle there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution.

Retain that article, and I assert it, the Catholic and the Jew *will be placed under the ban of proscription*, no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence; yet, for daring to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them he will have no other resource left but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, *the exclusion from office for opinion's sake*, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind from the building of Babel to the present time; it is the same spirit which presented the cup to Socrates, which confined Galileo in his dungeon, which bound Cranmer to the stake of martyrdom, which drove the Hugenots from France—nay, more, sir, it is the same spirit which led the Saviour of the world to Calvary's awful summit. Sir, what must be the situation of the emigrant who comes to this country for the sake of Religious freedom, if the appearance of the good old North State should induce him to make it his home? Will he not wish himself across the wide waters again, that "after life's fitful fever is o'er," he may lay his bones with those of his fathers? What must be the feelings of the pious mother, when looking on her tender infant, whom she believes her duty to her God enjoins her to train up in the same way which has secured peace to her own bosom—what must be her agonized feelings when she reflects that by so doing she is consigning him to obscurity forever? Sir, I would ask this Convention whether this proscription is in accordance with the holy precepts and requirements of the Gospel? Does it accord with that meekness and forbearance which characterized the Saviour in his sojourn among men? Does it accord with that benevolence for the human family, that charity for others, without which, the Apostle says, a practical exercise of all Christain duties, coupled with a faith strong enough to remove mountains, is "as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, that "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution," is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, *must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart.* Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind—fetters cannot bind it—tyrants cannot enchain it—dungeons cannot confine it—it will rise superior to the powers of fate, and aspire to him who gave it."

See Debates of the Convention, page 262.

☞ We are authorized by H. W. Miller, Esq., to say that his attention has been called by L. O'B. Branch, Esq., to a report of the discussion between them in this City, first published in the "Fayetteville Argus," signed "Samivel in Transitu," and since published in the "Raleigh Register," a part of which is as follows:

"He [Mr. Miller] supposed the gentleman hardly intended to insinuate that the American party at the South, holding slaves as they do, and getting so numerous throughout the entire slaveholding States, not one of which but had many of its best and most respectable citizens in the order, the vast number in North Carolina, and the 80,000 who voted against Mr. Wise of Virginia, were abolitionists; if he meant to say that these men were abolitionists, or the least tainted with abolitionism in action, sympathy, feeling or in thought, now or hereafter, then it was a base and infamous slander; it was simply a lie."

And he authorizes us to say that he did not understand Mr. Branch as preferring the charge of abolitionism against the American party of the South; and therefore he could not have intended, and did not intend to apply the above or any such offensive language to Mr. Branch.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The sixth annual announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, contains the catalogue of students, numbering 55 for the session of 1854–1855. Among them we notice Lucy M. Petersilia, of Raleigh, N. C.

The Degree of D. M. was conferred on 9 graduates, at the Fourth Annual Commencement, March 10, 1855.

☞ Dr. E. A. Crudup has been elected President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

ANOTHER WITHDRAWAL.

We give below a Card from Dr. J. F. Riddick, of Stokes County, in which he denounces the dark-lantern conspiracy and announces his separation from it. Dr. Riddick is a gentleman of high character, and what he says may be fully relied upon. He *knows* what he says to be true—he speaks from personal observation and experience. May his words be heeded and his example followed! There is one point in this matter to which we would direct special attention; and that is, his allusion to *Christian* men—members of Churches—who are in the habit as Know Nothings of lying, by denying facts connected with the Order, and who are engaged in decoying unsuspecting and ignorant men into those dens of iniquity, the Council rooms. We observe that some of the Protestant Churches North are dealing with such of their members as have become Know Nothings; and it strikes us that some of the Churches in this region owe it to their own self-respect, as well as to the cause of charity and justice, to look to the conduct of some of their members who are Know Nothings. But we will not detain the reader from Dr. Riddick's Card, which is as follows:

A CARD.

DANBURY, Stokes County, June 25, 1855.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: Some time last fall I joined the order commonly called Know Nothings, at Salem, in Forsyth county, and was induced to do so from representations of those I supposed friends—was told that the objects of the order were to check the emigration of persons of vicious and bad character from foreign countries, and to prevent the Church of Rome from interfering with elections in the United States. I was assured that being a member would not interfere with my principles as a Democrat, and that a majority of the Order were Democrats; that in event of my becoming dissatisfied I could withdraw at any time. For some time I thought and cared but little about it, until this spring having observed the course pursued by the Order all over the country, I became fully satisfied that *it was a humbug from beninning to end—a Yankee-Abolition-Whig trick*, and any thing but what it was represented to be—instead of being against foreigners and Roman Catholics they actually permitted such persons to become members, and were bidding high for their votes, and in many places run foreigners for office—that the whole Order North were Abolitionists of the vilest sort, their avowed intention being to abolitionize the South and undermine the liberties of the people—and the object in this State was to force those gallant Whigs who stand up for the Constitution and their rights as citizens, and who are opposed to secret oath-bound clubs ruling our free country, to join the Order or to denounce them—and to gull the Democrats by misrepresentations—the bulk of the concern every where are Whigs—they have no national principles, having a platform for every section of the country, and spread their nets to catch birds of every feather—are all things to all men.

According to their rules a member wishing to withdraw would have to go before the Council to which he belonged. I have been to Salem several times during the last few months for the purpose of withdrawing, but never could hear of the Council meeting. I declared my purpose to several members in this County, that if I could not meet with an opportunity of withdrawing I should be off any how. My course has not been satisfactory to them. Some tried to coax me to remain in the Order, others have threatened me with vengeance—have talked about conscience, power, perjury, and all that sort of thing—"rare pictures of Satan rebuking sin." Many of those persons are members of churches; saintly Pharisees, who since their connection with the dark-lantern Order have practised the art of lying to such a degree as to entitle them to the appellation of *regular licensed liars*. How many of the ten commandments have they broken? How many rules of their church have they violated? How many lying documents have they distributed for the purpose of decoying unsuspecting people into their sinks of iniquity—the Council rooms? And how many sneaking, underhanded tricks have they played off, pray?

I was deceived into the Order, and I now declare to the world that I am out. I bid my accusers defiance. I care nothing for their threats, bulls of excommunication, or anything they can do. I have many friends who will see me out. Many worthy persons are members of the Order—have been duped into it. I pity them. I would entreat and conjure them to "come out from among the foul party" and be freemen, and I would warn all honest and Christian men to beware of the Know Nothing Order; a man cannot come up to their requirements without lying and using deception and fraud.

J. F. RIDDICK.

MORE WITHDRAWALS.

We publish below the Card of five citizens of Guilford County, announcing their withdrawal from the Know Nothings. A majority of these gentlemen, we are assured, have always heretofore been Whigs. We trust their example will be followed in all quarters. Come out of the foul faction, that ye be not partakers of its iniquities and overtaken with it in its downfall!

A CARD.

GUILFORD COUNTY, June 28, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We, the undersigned, were induced to join a Know Nothing meeting, (or party,) held at a public schoolhouse, some ten miles east of Greensboro', near the stage road, which party was represented to us to be the great "American Party." We find it to be anything else but a national party. We now give notice to them (the party) to take our names off their record and order, as we do not intend to have any thing more to do with Know Nothingism. We have always been and still intend to be free men, and give our suffrages in favor of whom we please without any restraint whatever.

In testimony of the above, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JAMES P. MONTGOMERY,
P. M. MONTGOMERY,
PETER R. SUMMERS,
STANFORD WOODYARD,
JOHN SUMMERS.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The stockholders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company held their sixth annual meeting in this City on Monday last—Mr. J. M. Towles in the Chair, and Mr. P. F. Pescud Secretary.

The Directors submitted their Report, showing the operations of the Company for the past year, and its present condition. Copies of the Report were ordered to be printed, to be sent to members of the Company and others. The Report shows the Company to be in a sound and safe condition, and to be making gradual but sure progress in its operations. We shall lay it before our readers soon.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quentin Busbee, H. W. Husted, Dr. W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cooke, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, P. F. Pescud, C. B. Root and Richard H. Battle.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson; Vice President, W. D. Haywood; Secretary, John G. Williams, in place of James F. Jordan, resigned; Executive Committee, C. B. Root, W. W. Holden, R. H. Battle; Medical Board of Consultation, Drs. Johnson, McKee, and R. B. Haywood; Medical Examiner, Dr. W. H. McKee; Treasurer, W. H. Jones; Attorney, H. W. Husted.

The Bank of Charlotte has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the past six months.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., besides adding 1 per cent. to its surplus fund, which the Observer says is now 12 per cent. It has not made a single bad debt during its existence of nearly six years.

APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Branch and Shepard, the candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Bernal's,	Johnston,	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27
Boon Hill,	"	"	28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Taylorsville,	Alexander,	July	10
Statesville,	Iredell,	"	11
Williamsburg,	"	"	12
Hamptonville,	Yadkin,	"	13
East Bend,		"	16
Farmington,	Davie,	"	17
Mocksville,	"	"	18
Clemonsville,	Davidson,	"	19
Lexington,	"	"	20
Miller's Store,	"	"	21
Raper's Store,	"	"	23
Kernersville,	Forsythe,	"	24
Wicker's old place,	"	"	25
Madison,	Rockingham,	"	26
Wentworth,	"	"	27
Leaksville,	"	"	28
Reidsville,	"	"	30

DR. SHAW AND COL. PAINE.

We copy from the Democratic Pioneer the following list of appointments made by Dr. Shaw and Col. Paine:

Hertford.—Murfreesboro', Friday, 6th July; St Johns, Saturday, 7th.

Northampton.—Rich Square, Monday, 9th; Jackson, Tuesday, 10th; Store near Gaston, Thursday, 12th.

Halifax.—Pittard's Store, Friday, 13th July; Halifax, Saturday, 14th; Ringwood, Monday 16th.

Martin.—Williamston, Tuesday, 17th July; Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th.

Bertie.—Windsor, Friday, 20th July; Freeman's Store, Saturday, 21st; Colerain, Monday, 23d.

Washington.—Plymouth, Wednesday, 25th July; Cool Springs, Thursday, 26th.

Tyrrel.—Columbia, Saturday, 28th July; Gum Neck, Monday, 30th July.

MR. CRAIGE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Burton Craige will address his fellow-citizens of the 7th Congressional District, at the following times and places, to wit:

At Newton, Catawba County,		July	7th.
" Wadesboro', Anson	"	"	10th.
" Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus	"	"	12th.
" Atwell's, Rowan	"	"	13th.
" Litaker's,	"	"	14th.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.—In the recent election, says the Washington Union, for a judge and clerk of the supreme court of Illinois for the second divison of that State, embracing twenty-nine counties among the most populous in the State, Onias C. Skinner, of Quincy, was the *democratic* candidate for judge, and Mr. Turney for clerk, and Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, the know-nothing and abolitionist candidate for judge, and Mr. Cornedu for clerk. The result shows a *democratic* majority varying but little from *ten thousand votes*, and a defeat to the midnight plotters against civil and religious freedom absolutely overwhelming. It is but just to add, that many of the old "Henry Clay whigs" proved themselves friends to their country and its free institutions by voting the democratic ticket throughout. They are entitled to great credit for evidence thus furnished of their disinterested patriotism.

We observe that at a recent Know Nothing meeting in Fayetteville, N. C., a declaration was made for "*the Constitution as it is.*" Very well—who is opposed to that? Certainly, no Democrat is. Did the Know Nothings consider themselves suspected persons in this respect? Did they deem it necessary to declare for the Constitution, as they affirmed at Philadelphia, in the piety plank of their platform, their belief in the existence of a God? They say they are for "the Constitution as it is." That Constitution expressly declares that "*no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.*" These Know Nothings are sworn to vote against Catholics, and to remove them from office, solely because they are Catholics. Professing to be the peculiar friends and defenders of the Constitution, they are at the same time under the strongest obligation to act in direct opposition to one of its plainest provisions. Is not this so?

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

According to adjournment the Democratic Club of Wake assembled at the Court House, on Friday night, the 29th ult., Mr. Bledsoe in the Chair

Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort county, was loudly called for, and responded in a brief but patriotic manner. He alluded to "Sam" as being one of the "greater evils," and in turn gave him a very severe lashing.

Maj. W. J. Clarke, being then loudly called for, arose and entertained the Club for nearly an hour in a most eloquent and patriotic manner. He alluded to the history of the Know Nothing party as being one of the most corrupt and unprincipled organizations in existence. He handled the lash in fine style, and gave the two *large* brigades a most heavy lashing, which made the few "Sam's" that stood at the door tremble under his eloquent voice.

Jos. K. Marriott, Esq., arose and said in order to give the friends of the Democratic party in the country an opportunity of participating in the proceedings of the Club, he moved that the Club adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, M.

M. A. BLEDSOE, *President.*

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

Sebastopol in Danger—Insurrection in Spain—Royal Courtship—The ex-President and the Queen—Gen. Brown leaving Kertch—Decimal Coinage.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The London *Times* says it is impossible that Sebastopol can hold out much longer, owing to the supplies which have been cut off by the capture of Kertch.

The Empress Eugenie of France, is formally announced through the Court Gazette, to be *enciente*. Paris is rejoiced thereat.

In Spain the insurrection is not yet suppressed. A band of seventy men had left Panipeluna for the French frontier to procure arms. The Madrid and Paris mails were burnt by the insurgents in hostile movement in Cattalonia. Some were apprehended.

The Cortez rejected the proposition for censuring the ministry.

The King of Sardinia is about to visit London to negotiate for the hand of the Princess Royal, the Queen's eldest child, about 14 years of age.

An attempt had been made in Rome to assassinate Cardinal Attonelli. The assassin was arrested.

Ex-President Fillmore was presented to Queen Victoria, and was subsequently honored by receiving an invitation to dine with her.

The British Parliament has adopted the proposition of decimal coinage of cents and mills, the hundreds and thousands part of pounds sterling.

It is thought that the forces under Gen. Sir G. Browne would return from Kertch and join the allied force east of Balaklava.

Earthquake at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1855.—A great shock of (supposed) earthquake was experienced in this city about one o'clock this morning. It aroused half the inhabitants of the city, and many fled into the streets. In the eastern section some windows were broken. The shock was also experienced in the country for a distance of seven miles from the city. It was succeeded by a rumbling noise.

The shock this morning was undoubtedly an earthquake. It lasted about ten seconds, and houses and furniture sensibly vibrated. Many citizens who were aroused, were afraid to go to bed again. The precise time of the occurrence was at 18 minutes past 12 o'clock. We have heard from all the powder mills in the vicinity, and it is certain that no explosion caused the alarm, although it has been rumored that some mills eight miles from the city blew up in the night.

The earthquake was felt many miles around this city. It is represented as being preceded by a crash, followed by a rumbling noise, and jarring and rattling houses for twenty seconds. At York, Pa., the shock was very severe, rousing the whole city, and causing great consternation.

The bay steamers report that the earthquake was sensibly felt in the bay. The water was greatly agitated, whilst the weather was calm.

Thermometer 94 in the shade to-day.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Brazos dates up to the 21st, state that all the towns of Tamaulipas and New Leon, except Matamoras, Reynosa and Camargo, pronounced themselves in favor of the Revolutionists. There was no further fighting.

Know Nothing" Meetings.

BOSTON, June 23.—The Know Nothing Grand State Council met at one o'clock.

A large number of Delegates held a preliminary meeting last night. There was about one hundred in attendance including Wilson, Gardner, Banks and several members of Congress who had come to the Council.

An address was submitted to the meeting which puts the party on a platform for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is still to be called the "American Party," and a call was made for the Mass Convention in some central place.

Political Gathering—Liquor Law.

CONCORD, June 23.—Bell, last night, a strong Whig and Anti-Nebraska man—advocate the attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise. Bell's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the Democrats hold it as identical with free-soilism. Hale's speech was a straight-out free-soil one.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic.—A very stringent prohibitory liquor Bill had been agreed upon by the House. A Committee of the Grand Temperenee Convention assembled here to-day.

Utter Rout of the Know Nothings in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—At the election for chief justice of the Supreme Court, held in this city yesterday, Elgee (anti-Know Nothing) received three thousand four hundred and fifteen votes, and Merrick (Know Nothing) received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven. This is fully up to the Virginia triumph.

President Pierce at Cape Island.

CAPE ISLAND, June 28.—President Pierce and his lady arrived here this afternoon and took apartments at Congress Hall.

The weather is delightful, and there is every prospect of a brilliant season.

New Hampshire Politics.

CONCORD, June 28.—At a public meeting last night, Mr. Bell, strong Whig and anti-Nebraska, advocated the attempt to restore the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Bell's friends consider his speech conservative enough, while the Democrats hold it as identical with freesoilism. Mr. Hale's speech was straight out free soil. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. A very stringent prohibitory liquor bill has been agreed upon by the House.

The Committee of the Grand Temperance Convention assembles here to-day.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 29th of June, by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, in the Presbyterian Church, at Chapel Hill, William Henry Hildreth, Esqr. of Davenport, Iowa, to Elizabeth West Whitaker, daughter of Col. Spier Whitaker, formerly of Halifax Co., N. C., but now of Davenport, Iowa.

DIED,

In Guilford county, N. C., June 20, 1855, Mrs. Louisa H. wife of Dr. Rufus K. Denny, and daughter of Dzan R. Ca, dec'd, late of Caswell county, N. C., in the 29th year of her age.

THE MARKETS.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, June 30th, 1855.

TOBACCO.—The market during the past week has been inactive and prices are from 50 to 75 lower for most descriptions of tobacco than they were some two weeks back. The decline may be attributed to the continued fairness of the breaks and to the fine prospect for the growing crop. We quote poor to common Lugs $3½ to $5¾, fine to good do $6 to $7; common Leaf $7 to $7¾; Middling $8 to $8¾; and fair to very good $9 to $12½.—No fine Manufacturing opening.

COTTON.—Market unsettled.—The sales this week are comparatively small—Holders demand 12½ for prime parcels in store, without being able to find purchasers. We quote middling to prime 11 @ 11¾ cts.—Receipts large.

WHEAT.—The transactions in this article are limited. Planters evince a willingness to engage their crops for future delivery at $2, while purchasers prefer holding off until the new crop comes to market.—Sales of some 3000 bushels were made some days since at $2 for future delivery.—We would impress upon the minds of the planters, the great necessity of sending their wheat to market in good dry condition, as the millers object very seriously to damp and funked samples—particularly at the beginning of the season.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

NORFOLK, June 30th, 1855.

FLOUR has declined. We quote S. F. at $11½; Extra $12; Family $12 50.

COTTON.—There have been no sales of cotton for the past few days. We quote it nominally 11 to 11¾.

CORN.—White and mixed $1, Yellow $1 02.

STAVES.—R. O. Hhd. $30; W. O. Hhd. $50; Head, $35.

FISH.—N. C. Gross $5¼ @ 5¾; Cut. $7½; Roe $3¾; Eastern $4.

SALT.—L. B. $1 60; GA. $1 25 to $1 30.

LIME.—Thos. $1 15 to $1 20; W. C. $1 30 @ $1 37.

GUANO in good supply.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 30.

Market well supplied with BACON, and sales made at 10 to 11 cents. CORN scarce and wanted at $1 25 to $1 30 per bushel. COTTON—prices have a downward tendency going at 10 to 10¼—demand limited.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—31 to 32 cts.

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* uncern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the Cash, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments. ☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 87—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 88—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 89—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place,

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 89—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 89—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consigments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adahamtine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Madeira, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do. "
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fieet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 84—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.
Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hackey, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in commodious busses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Pres't.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 43—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original Attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. H ORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the es tate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, the 18th of June next.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

June 11th, 2855. 59—4w.wss.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 500,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,
"	Tan " "
"	Tea Col'r " "
"	Canton "
"	Petal "
"	Panama "
"	Cavalier "
"	Wide Awake "
"	Octagon "
"	Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85, at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bobea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Cinnamon and Sugars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. A.

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 63—

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. H. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons')

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c.

Neatly ruled in any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W. & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	- -	per annum,	$ 7
Semi-Weekly,	- -	"	5
Weekly,	- -	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	-	" 35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,		" 25
For six copies of the Weekly,		" 10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,		" 25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.
We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

J. M. LOVEJOY'S CLASSICAL, MATHEMATical and Military Academy will commence on the 9th of July, 1855. Tuition in advance.

The health of my boys requires the exercise of the military drill; for this a teacher will be necessary, attended by additional expense and trouble; therefore, there will be an extra charge of five dollars. All boys required to drill, and on dress parade days to appear in uniform—blue jackets, white pants, blue cap, in summer; in winter, the pants will be blue. The cost of the uniform will not exceed eight dollars—a cheaper and much handsomer dress than that which boys ordinarily wear.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20th, 1855. 61—tJ.

☞ The Register, Post, Star and Spirit of the Age will please copy three times.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMBINATION MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—DESIGNED TO instruct and amuse the family circle and primary School.

The design of the publishers has been to furnish an agreeable and attractive method of imparting to the young a knowledge of Geography, and of blending amusements with instruction.

The several Maps comprising this series are dissected and cut up into variform pieces, but in such a manner that each piece, whatever may be its shape, has a correspondence with the other parts of the map to which it belongs. Thus from a score or more separate and differently shaped pieces, a complete map may be constructed. The act of combining these parts, exercises and amuses the mental faculties, and the study of Geography thus made attractive is rapid and permanent in its results, and more knowledge of the subject is acquired in one hour spent in the intellectual amusement than 4 month of hard book study. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Book-Store.

Raleigh, June 20, 1855. 61—

FEMALE SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF MR. AND MRS. BURwell's School for Young Ladies will begin on Wednesday, the 18th of July. The Modern Languages and Music on Piano and Guitar, will be taught by Mr. R. Vanphi. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough, N. C.

June 23d, 1855. 61—3w.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	Barrels pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.,	1,400	2,800
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,800	5,600
At Gosport, Va.,	1,400	1,200
	5,600	9,600

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the